1 Precautions

Follow these safety, servicing and ESD precautions to prevent damage and to protect against potential hazards such as electrical shock.

1-1 Safety Precautions

1-1-1 Warnings

1. For continued safety, do not attempt to modify the circuit board.
2. Disconnect the AC power and DC power jack before servicing.

1-1-2 Servicing the LCD Monitor

1. When servicing the LCD Monitor, Disconnect the AC line cord from the AC outlet.
2. It is essential that service technicians have an accurate voltage meter available at all times. Check the calibration of this meter periodically.

1-1-3 Fire and Shock Hazard

Before returning the monitor to the user, perform the following safety checks:

1. Inspect each lead dress to make certain that the leads are not pinched or that hardware is not lodged between the chassis and other metal parts in the monitor.
2. Inspect all protective devices such as nonmetallic control knobs, insulating materials, cabinet backs, adjustment and compartment covers or shields, isolation resistor-capacitor networks, mechanical insulators, etc.
3. Leakage Current Hot Check (Figure 1-1):

   WARNING: Do not use an isolation transformer during this test.

   Use a leakage current tester or a metering system that complies with American National Standards Institute (*ANSI C101.1, Leakage Current for Appliances*), and Underwriters Laboratories (*UL Publication UL1410, 59.7*).

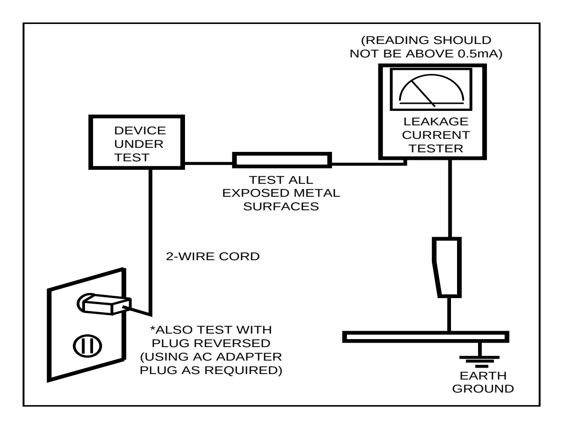


Figure 1-1. Leakage Current Test Circuit

4. With the unit completely reassembled, plug the AC line cord directly into a 120V AC outlet. With the unit's AC switch first in the ON position and then OFF, measure the current between a known earth ground (metal water pipe, conduit, etc.) and all exposed metal parts, including: metal cabinets, screwheads and control shafts. The current measured should not exceed 0.5 milliamp. Reverse the power-plug prongs in the AC outlet and repeat the test.

1-1-4 Product Safety Notices

Some electrical and mechanical parts have special safety-related characteristics which are often not evident from visual inspection. The protection they give may not be obtained by replacing them with components rated for higher voltage, wattage, etc. Parts that have special safety characteristics are identified by ⚠ on schematics and parts lists. A substitute replacement that does not have the same safety characteristics as the recommended replacement part might create shock, fire and/or other hazards. Product safety is under review continuously and new instructions are issued whenever appropriate.

1-2 Servicing Precautions

WARNING: **An electrolytic capacitor installed with the wrong polarity might explode.**

Caution: **Before servicing units covered by this service manual, read and follow the Safety Precautions section of this manual.**

Note: **If unforeseen circumstances create conflict between the following servicing precautions and any of the safety precautions, always follow the safety precautions.**

1-2-1 General Servicing Precautions

1. Always unplug the unit's AC power cord from the AC power source and disconnect the DC Power Jack before attempting to:
   (a) remove or reinstall any component or assembly, (b) disconnect PCB plugs or connectors, (c) connect a test component in parallel with an electrolytic capacitor.
2. Some components are raised above the printed circuit board for safety. An insulation tube or tape is sometimes used. The internal wiring is sometimes clamped to prevent contact with thermally hot components. Reinstall all such elements to their original position.
3. After servicing, always check that the screws, components and wiring have been correctly reinstalled. Make sure that the area around the serviced part has not been damaged.
4. Check the insulation between the blades of the AC plug and accessible conductive parts (examples: metal panels, input terminals and earphone jacks).
5. Insulation Checking Procedure: Disconnect the power cord from the AC source and turn the power switch ON. Connect an insulation resistance meter (500 V) to the blades of the AC plug.

   The insulation resistance between each blade of the AC plug and accessible conductive parts (see above) should be greater than 1 megohm.
6. Always connect a test instrument's ground lead to the instrument chassis ground before connecting the positive lead; always remove the instrument's ground lead last.

1-3 Electrostatically Sensitive Devices (ESD) Precautions

Some semiconductor (solid state) devices can be easily damaged by static electricity. Such components are commonly called Electrostatically Sensitive Devices (ESD). Examples of typical ESD are integrated circuits and some field-effect transistors. The following techniques will reduce the incidence of component damage caused by static electricity.

1. Immediately before handling any semiconductor components or assemblies, drain the electrostatic charge from your body by touching a known earth ground. Alternatively, wear a discharging wrist-strap device. To avoid a shock hazard, be sure to remove the wrist strap before applying power to the monitor.
2. After removing an ESD-equipped assembly, place it on a conductive surface such as aluminum foil to prevent accumulation of an electrostatic charge.
3. Do not use freon-propelled chemicals. These can generate electrical charges sufficient to damage ESDs.
4. Use only a grounded-tip soldering iron to solder or desolder ESDs.
5. Use only an anti-static solder removal device. Some solder removal devices not classified as “anti-static” can generate electrical charges sufficient to damage ESDs.
6. Do not remove a replacement ESD from its protective package until you are ready to install it. Most replacement ESDs are packaged with leads that are electrically shorted together by conductive foam, aluminum foil or other conductive materials.
7. Immediately before removing the protective material from the leads of a replacement ESD, touch the protective material to the chassis or circuit assembly into which the device will be installed.

   Caution: Be sure no power is applied to the chassis or circuit and observe all other safety precautions.
8. Minimize body motions when handling unpackaged replacement ESDs. Motions such as brushing clothes together, or lifting your foot from a carpeted floor can generate enough static electricity to damage an ESD.